

pump assembly 14 according to the identifying signal as discussed hereinafter. In further embodiments, magnets can be attached to housing 44 and mounted in any convenient location which can mate with a sensor or reed switch on pump assembly 14. Although an annular ring-shaped magnet 48 is preferred, the magnet can be any suitable shape and size. Preferably magnet 48 is a rubberized magnet material as known in the art.

Pumping apparatus 10 further includes a housing 50 enclosing pump assembly 14 and controller 18 as shown in FIG. 2. The upper end 52 of housing 50 includes an opening 54 for coupling with supply container 12 and delivering the material to pump assembly 14. A lower end also includes an opening 54 receiving a discharge conduit 56 for carrying the material from pump assembly 14 to dispensing head 16.

As shown in FIG. 2, pumping apparatus 10 contains an inlet conduit 60 extending through opening 54 of housing 50 to an inlet 62 of pump assembly 14. As shown in FIG. 4 inlet conduit 60 includes a material inlet cone 64 having an open upper end 66 positioned at the upper face of housing 50 within opening 54. Inlet cone 64 further includes a curvilinear side wall 68 defining a concave inner surface 70 and a convex outer surface 72. Side wall 68 converges to an outlet 74 and is coupled to a cylindrical throat tube 76. The conical shape of inlet cone 64 serves to receive the material from container 12 and feed the material to pump assembly 14 in a substantially linear flow without inducing turbulence to the material.

Upper end 66 of inlet cone is preferably attached to the upper surface of housing 50 adjacent opening 54. Alternatively, upper end 66 of inlet cone 64 extends above the upper surface 52 of housing 50. In preferred embodiments, upper end 66 of inlet cone 64 is equipped with an annular reed switch 78 for sensing magnet 48 of supply container 12. Reed switch 78 and upper end 66 of inlet cone 64 are dimensioned to mate with annular magnet 48. An optional seal 80 is provided on housing 50 surrounding inlet opening 52 and inlet cone 64 to form a fluid tight seal between housing 50 and inlet cone 64 and the opposing face of supply container 12. Reed switch 78 as shown in FIG. 4 which is activated when magnet 48 makes contact and sends a signal to controller 18 indicating the type of material in container 12.

In preferred embodiments, inlet cone 64 and throat tube 76 are positioned vertically to define a gravity feed from supply container 12 to pump assembly 14. Throat tube 76 includes a cylindrical body portion 82 terminating at a lower end 84. As shown in FIG. 4, lower end 84 includes a seal 86 to form a fluid tight connection with pump assembly 14.

A vacuum generation assembly 90 is coupled to throat tube 76 to communicate to the interior thereof through and opening 92 in tube 76. During initial start up of pumping apparatus 10, as discussed hereinafter, vacuum generation assembly 90 draws air and vapors within throat tube 76 and inlet cone 64 by creating a negative pressure therein. The negative pressure draws the material from supply container 12 into inlet cone 64 and throat tube 76 and removes any air pockets from the apparatus to reduce the incidence of surging or sputtering in pump assembly 14 during startup. As discussed hereinafter in greater detail, vacuum generation assembly 90 is connected to and operated by controller 18 during initial start up of the apparatus.

Referring to FIG. 4, vacuum generation assembly 90 includes a conduit 94 connected to opening 92 of throat tube 76 and connected to a cylinder 96. A piston 98 is mounted within cylinder 96 for reciprocating movement. Piston 98

has a circular disk-like shape having an outer edge 100 with an outwardly facing annular recess 102. A piston ring or packing seal 104 is provided in annular recess 102 to engage the inner wall 101 of cylinder 96 in fluid-tight engagement. Piston ring 104 can be made of metal, graphite composite or plastic material as known in the art.

A piston connecting rod 106 extends from a rear face 108 of piston 98 and terminates at a distal end 110. Distal end 110 of piston rod 106 extends axially through a central opening 112 in an electromagnetic coil 114. Piston rod 106 can be magnetized or contain a magnetized portion 107. Electromagnetic coil 114 is energized by a power source 400 which is connected to and actuated by controller 18 and described in more detail below. Power source 400 is able to supply current selectively in opposite directions through electromagnetic coil 114. Current supplied to electromagnetic coil 114 in one direction energizes coil 114 to draw piston rod 106 and piston 98 toward coil 114 as shown in phantom lines in FIG. 4 thereby drawing a vacuum in cylinder 96, conduit 94 and throat tube 76. The vacuum draws the air and vapors present in throat tube 76 and assists in drawing the material from supply container 12 into inlet cone 64.

A check valve 118 is positioned in conduit 94 to permit air and vapors to be drawn from inlet conduit 60 into cylinder 96 by reciprocating movement of piston 98. Check valve 118 includes an axial passage 120 having a valve seat 122 on the high pressure side of check valve 118. A spring biased needle valve 124 has a valve face 126 engaging valve seat 122. A coil spring 128 has one end engaging a stop member 130 and the opposite end engaging and biasing needle valve 124 in the closed position. Other check valve assemblies as known in the art can be used in alternative embodiments.

Cylinder 96 of vacuum apparatus 90 also includes an outlet 132 having a check valve 134. Check valve 134 includes a cylindrical body 136 having a valve seat 138 and a valve 140 biased toward valve seat 138 by a coil spring 142. As shown in FIG. 4, check valve 134 is normally biased in the closed position and is opened by high pressure in cylinder 96. Valve body 136 includes an outlet 144 on the low pressure side of valve 134. Outlet 144 can be coupled by a quick release coupling (not shown) to a vapor recovery unit containing a suitable adsorbent or other reclamation material. Alternatively, outlet 144 can be used to vent the air and vapors to the atmosphere. Vacuum apparatus 90 is particularly suitable when the material being pumped contains toxic or flammable vapors. These toxic and flammable vapors can be recovered for safe disposal.

In use, controller 18 sends a signal to a relay connected to power source 400 to energize electromagnetic coil 114 to draw piston rod 106 and piston 98 toward the coil 114 thereby creating a negative pressure within cylinder 96. This negative pressure closes check valve 134 and opens check valve 118 to draw air and vapors from inlet conduit 60 and draw material from supply container 12 into cone 60. At the end of a cycle, controller 18 sends a second signal to reverse the flow of current to electromagnetic coil 114 thereby causing piston 98 to move away from the coil 114. As piston 98 moves away from coil 114, valve 118 closes and piston 98 begins to compress the air and vapors within cylinder 96. When the pressure in cylinder 96 exceeds the tension of spring 142, valve 134 opens to allow the air and vapors to vent through outlet 144.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, the fluid material flows downwardly through body 76 toward the inlet end 160 of pump assembly 14. Pump assembly 14 includes an outer